COLONEL FELLOWS SAYS THE PRISONER NEVER LED A "A SIMPLE CHRISTIAN LIFE." The application for a new trial which had been

made in the Supreme Court on behalf of Daniel Driscoll, who is under sentence to be executed next was renewed yesterday before Recorder Smyth. The court-room of Part III was filled with jurors, witnesses and some spectators. Dris-cell was not in the court-room. W. F. Howe, Driscoll's lawyer, said:

"This case is one tried before your Honor, and in which you delivered the fairest possible charge. It went to the jury principally on the testimony of two witnesses—one, the woman Carrie Wilson, and the other the man called McCarthy. McCarthy according to the theory of the defence was himself the man who did the shooting which resulted in the death of the wretched woman, Beezle Garrity. Your Honor is so familiar with the facts Garrity. Your Honor is so familiar with the facts that there is little necessity for raviving them. Carrie Wilson swore that she was at this house where the killing took place, that she did not see McCarthy there, and it was a remarkable fact that she went from that house immediately to her home and went to bed. She said nothing about the matter until the evening of the next day, after the shooting.

the matter until the evening of the next day, after the shooting.

The Recorder—The day of the shooting. The killing took place at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Howe—Yes: the evening of that day, when she spoke to Captain Meakim. Her silence and her general conduct were such that I felt sure that she could not have been present at the time of the shooting.

"Four or five weeks ago," Mr. Howe continued.
"the wife of the defendant came to my office and told me that Carrie Wilson had declared that she had sworn falsely on the trial. On this information I proceeded to obtain these affidavits. Now it will be almost conceded by the District-Attorney that the evidence of Carrie Wilson was regarded by him as the unprejudiced testimony between that of Driscoll and McCarthy. I have conducted the defence in forty-seven cases of homicide against Colonel Fellows in his official life, and have always found him fair to a high degree, though, unfortaintely for some of those who have opposed him, able enough to obtain convictions in some cases when we believe that the evidence did not fully warrant it, though he has never been unfair. He will be fair about this mapter."

CARRIE WILSON SOMEWHAT FICKLE.

CARRIE WILSON SOMEWHAT FICKLE. Mr. Howe then read the affidavits which have been published, to the effect that when Carrie n visited the Tombs, over a year ago, she told Driscoll that she had sworn falsely on the trial and begged his forgiveness. Driscoll, his wife, and Patrick Foster, formerly a keeper in the Tombs swore to these facts. Mr. Howe ad-

wife, and Patrick Foster, formerly a keeper in the Tombs, swore to these facts. Mr. Howe admitted that the affidavits of Driscoll and his wife might be looked at with suspicion, but said that Foster was a disinterested witness.

"What was the date of this alleged occurrence," the Recorder asked.

"November 15." Mr. Howe answered.

"In 1886"? suggested Colonel Fellows.

"Yes, in 1886," Mr. Howe said." and Foster resigned from service in August, 1887."

Mr. Howe also read an affidavit of Margaret Gubbins, who testified that Carrle Wilson was at her rooms and not at McCarthy's house on the morning of the shooting.

District-Attorney Fellows in reply to the argaments of Mr. Howe said: "I do not think a review of the evidence is necessary in this place. This proceeding is under a section of the code which is certainly a remarkable one. I doubt whether any other State has a similar one. It was designed to meet a special case. Some legislater became interested in the case of Sindram, accused of murder, and had this law passed. Counsel declare that this section is appealable and thus a prisoner the day before that set for his execution may make such a motion and then, if that construction is correct, may appeal.

The Recorder-Have you any authority for the pro-

may appeal.

The Recorder—Have you any authority for the proposition that this motion is appealable?

Mr. Fellows—I do not think there is any such authority, but some lawyers adopt that construction.

Mr. Fellows argued that the motion could not be entertained become the matters spoken of were not "newly discovered evidence." The testimony was only designed to show that the testimony of one witness was false. Decisions were quoted to show that even a confession of perjury on the part of one witness would not justify the granting of a new trial. The peculiarity of the affidavits, in that they related to facts over a year old was alluded to.

DRISCOLL'S CURIOUS RETICENCE.

The Recorder asked: "Is there any explanation of the fact that Driscoll said nothing to his counsel for over a year about any such occurence as he has related in his affidavit? None at all, "said Colonel Fellows. "Nor

did Mrs. Driscoll say anything, although she was the natural medium of communication between Driscoll and his lawyer. Nor did Fester, then a keeper at the Tombs, say anything.

Mr. Fellows said that Foster's character was by no means good and there was an indictment

against him.

"The way in which Foster came to make the affidavit, "said Mr. Fellows with emphasis "will be made a subject for fature investigation. There is nothing in the character of 'Dan' Driscoll to make his oath good for anything. I regret to say that there is no evidence that he has yet ied a 'simple Christian life'.

make his onth good for anything. I regret to say that there is no evidence that he has yet led a 'simple Christian life.'

He proceeded to argue that there was sufficient evidence to warrant Driscoll's conviction without the testimony of Carrie Wilson.

The affidavits presented by Driscoll's lawyers and District-Attorney Fellows were submitted to Recorder Smyth, who reserved his decision. He will probably render it in a few days. There is little probability that the motion will be granted as the case for Driscoll was not as strong as had been anticipated.

Warden Walsh yesterday made an official report of the finding of the knife on Driscoll, which the latter had concealed, it is alleged to kill the Walden with before, as he expressed it, "they crack my neelt."

IRISH WOOLLEN GOODS COMING INTO FAVOR. Peter A. White, president of the Irish Woollen Manufacturers' Association, has arrived in this city, bringing with him many of the large orders for Irish goods which he obtained during his previous visit to this country. Mr. White was here last fone and canvassed many of the large dry-goods houses in the principal cities, going as far west as Chicago, with the result that he received more orders for stuffs than the capacity of the woollen mills in Iroland at that time could meet. Many of the smaller manufacturers were so agreeably surprised at the sudden impetus given to their trade that they at once procured additional facilities, employed more hands and have been hard at work ever since n filling the welcome orders.

Mr. White said to a FRIBUNE reporter that the main purpose

of his visit to America was to acquaint buyers here with the fact that in Ireland a grade of goods e just and in many re-spects superior to those manufactured in England was to be had. The president of the new company is Michael Davitt, while Mr. Parnell with other prominent political leaders as well as business men are stockholders. He says there are many of these weoffen mills at Ireland run on so small a scale that the manufacturers have not the capital to venture into large advertising. The association, through its agent, is toing this work, not alone in this country but also in Aus doing this work, not alone in this country but also in Australia, where a large carge of Irish exhibits will be shown at the coming Melbourne Exhibition. Mr. White has received orders enough during his brief visit to this country to keep the mile in Ireland running overtime, with artea hands, for two years. He says he symbathizes with and believes to the principle of protection to American industries. He only seeks, the quality of the goods being equal, to obtain a share in the woolien market, at present almost monopolized by the

MRS. POTTER'S TROUBLES IN NEW-HAVEN.

Manager Miner, when asked yesterday about the attachment of Mrs. Potter's probable receipts in New-Haven, said:

"It is a very simple matter. Last summer when my manager, Mr. Davis, was 'routing' Mrs. Potter, he booked her at Bunnell's Theatre, New-Haven. Subsequently we changed the route and requested Bunnell to release us, which he did without any hesitation, saying, however, that if we did find it possible to play in New-Haven he hoped we would come to him. Well, we did change the route, and we play come to him. Well, we did change the route, and we play with Eunuell to-night. Harry Wall, who runs the other theatre claims to have booked Mrs. Potter through his H. S. Taylor. If Mr. Taylor did secure a date at agent here, H. S. Taylor. If Mr. Taylor did secure a date at Wall's, he had no authority from me to do so. Bunnell has given security, and the Sheriff will therefore have nothing to do to night. I suppose if a suit results, it will have to be brought there, but I don't believe any more will be heard of it. Mrs. Potter's business was good in Boston. She will not make a feature of 'Juliet,' as 'Loyal Love' draws better."

MRS. BURRALL MUST PAY HER BOARD BILL. Judgment by default for \$2,478.92, the full amount of the bill for board at the Brevoort House, for which suit was brought some time ago by Mr. Libbey, preprietor of the hotel, was entered yesterday in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Fredericka Burrall, a nicco of President Baruard, of Columbia College. Mrs. Burrall, who is an American, has lived for some time in England. During a visit to this coun-try with her son, valet and maid, she occupied rooms at the hotel and after paying \$5,875 for nine months' board went

PHOTOGRAPHY PAST AND PRESENT. George G. Rockwood lectured on "Photography" before the students of the Packard Business College yesterday. Rethe students of the Packard Business Coulege yeaterday. He said that successful experiments in a real photographic process had been made nearly a century before Daguerre's invention. They were conducted at the house of Matthew Bolton, in Scho, by a scientific society of which Josiah Wedgenwood, James Watt and Dr. Parr were members. Mr. kwood described some of the modern improvements in tography and gave experiments in photographing by

PROMISES EXTENDED BY A NEW CLUB. The Reform Cinb has been incorporated "to premote social intercourse among its members" and "to promote such economic and political reforms as may be most conductive to the meral good of the people of the United States in their

TO SAVE DRISCOLL'S NECK. National, State and municipal governments," and to maintain a club-house having a library, reading-room and publication of the publications of the club.

APPLYING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Anson Pholys Stokes, George Haven Patnam, Buasell Sturgia, Everett P. Wheeler, Ira Bursly, Constant A. Andrews. Robert B. Rosevelt, Eugene G. Rinckford, William M. Ivins, Daniel H. Chamberlain, R. B. Bowker, John C. Lloyd. Henry R. B. Stagler, Edward P. Doyle, Robert G. Monroe, John DeWitt Warner, E. L. Godkin and E. J. Donnell are the

> BOTH PUGILISTS MORE LAMB-LIKE NOW. THE POLICEMEN WHO FOUGHT IN THE STREET HELD

FOR TRIAL BY THE COMMISSIONERS. sman Joseph P. Maguire, of the Mulberry st. squad, nd Policeman John Irving, of the Mercer at. squad, who quarrelled about two women and clubbed each other in Biecker at on Thursday night, were taken before Superintendent Murray at Headquarters yesterday morning. They looked crestfallen and lamb-like in the chief's presence, but they did not show marks of serious wounds. Both clung to the stories which they told to Inspector Conlin on Thursday night, each accusing the other of being the aggressor. Mr. Murray came to the conclusion that both might have been guilty of bad conduct, and he directed charges to be preferred against them. The belligerouts received notices of the comagainst them. The belligered is received notices of the con-plaints as soon as they could be prepared, and the Superio-tendent asked the Commissioners to put the men on trial at noon on Tuesday. Both may be dismissed from the force at less one of them can show that he did not provoke the fight and was acting in self defence. Two well-dressed women, believed to be those about whom the fight occurred, told

olicemen, Irving, was not to blame for the encounter.
As all the blood was splited in Irving's side of Bleecker at. it was tolerably plain that Magnire had gone off his post to fight. Magnire has had a bad record since he was made a policeman in 1885. Twelve complaints have been made against him, and he has paid fines of 40 days' pay. He lost pay for a whole month for quarrelling with a bartender in a liquor store and letting the bartender go free in the street after arresting him. Irving, who became a policeman less than two years ago, has lost only one day's pay on two trivial

complaints.

At the meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New-York Monday evening a gift of Law Rejects, worth several hundred deliars, was received from David Banks, chairman of the Literary Committee. W. Gilman Thompson accepted the chair of physiclogy. A committee was appointed to consider and formulate a plan of action upon the admission of Bachelors of Art from female colleges to the Graduate Division. The subject of enlarged by nodations for the law department was considered, but visions indicated that there are about 900 students in all departments of the University, divided as follows: Forty in the Graduate Division: 130 in the Undergraduate Division: 75 in the Law Department, and about 650 in the Medical Department. An invitation was received for the Council to attend the annual dinner of the Alumni at Delmonico's on January 75. The invitation also stated that Prefessor E. A. Johnson would celebrate on that evening the fiftieth anniversary of his occupation of the chair of Latin Language and Literature, and also that a business meeting will be held at 6 o'clock, before the dinner, to discuss the advisability of es-

tablishing a chair of English and History.

In the regular course of Menday lectures before the undergraduates of the University of the City of New-York on Monday morning, Dr. William M. Taylor discussed the question of the damage done to the community by communistic theories. He viewed it from these points of view-charity education, merals and gevernment-holding that if those notions were to be generally accepted the Anarchistic estimate of the value of human life as of no more account

A "CORRECTION" THAT FAILS TO CORRECT. The Rev. Dr. Buckley, Editer of The Christian Advocate in the last number of that paper, says that THE THIBUNE has cen misinformed when it says that he criticised the mission tion Dr. Buckley says editorially : "Nor has he [Dr. Buckley] at any time, in public or to private, declared Bishop Taylor's work to be a worse than useless extravagance [this charge was not made by The Tribune |, nor has this paper taken any ground whatsoever in regard to Bishep Taylors work, except to say that the soil supporting part thereof is not a work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of Bishop William Taylor, undertaken by him and managed by him, and that the Chirch is not responsible for it pecualarily or otherwise, having drawn a parallel between the Chautauqua movement and the self-supporting work, so far as the relation of the

chief name connected with each to the Church is concerned."

Regarding Mr. Waller, the missionary who returned with
his family from Africa, where he went to take part in Bishop Taylor's work, Dr. Buckley says that, as a member of the Methodist Church, Mr. Waller's accounts, if true, are important, and if false, should be denied. Mr. Waller, he says, has been invited to prepare an account for The Advocate, and this account will be submitted to Rishop Taylor's Transit Committee for its comment. The account of Mr. Waller and the comments will be published together in The Advocate.

REGINNING THE NEW YEAR WELL. The business failures throughout the country in the last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, numbered 258 for the United States and 30 for Canada, a total of 268 against 270 last week and 323 in the corr sponding week fast year. In their weekly review of trade Messrs. Dun & Co. say among other things: "Will perhaps a little more than the usual dulness for the first haif of January, business still progresses without monetary pressure or nal embarrassment from the failure of collections in any part of the country. While failures at some points are na merous, the aggregate is less than for the corresponding week fast year, and complaint of collections is much less frequent than a month age. Within thirty or sixty days payments on failures would not be surprising, for the shrinkage in bust ness toward the end of last year indicated that there had been over confident buying in some departments. But the new year opens with less embarrassment than was reasonably approhended. Industries are somewhat disturbed by strikes and by legislative or business uncertainties. The great coal strike grows more effective, but the actual output

of coal for the first week of Jacuary was 5.3 per coat larger than for the same week last fear." The Police Commissioners had another long coston yester-day afternoon, trying, it was said, to agree upon the transfer of more police captains and to appoint a successor to John J. O'lirien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections. They failed to appoint anyone to succeed. Mr. O'Brien, and they moved only two of the captains, who were auxious for the change. Captains Berghold, of the West Thirty-seventh-st, squad, and Murphy, of the West One hundredth at, were directed to change places. The following transfers of sergeants were made, Blair, from West Twentinth-st. to Union Marget Gross, from West Twentieth-st. to the Harism squad; Lynch, from Prince-st. to West Twentieth-st.; McDermott, from Prince-st. to West Forty-accenth-st. Superintendent Murray was told to select a sergeant for transfer from Harless to Prince-st. The Civil Service Board was asked for a list of roundsmen who are eligible for premotion. A resolution to appoint 100 pairofmon in 1583, if the salary appropriation held out was passed.

FATE OF A TOO-FAMILIAR CALLER.

Thomas Cole, a Brooklyn fireman, of Engine Company No. 24, walked into the rooms of John Maher and Mary, his wife, at No. 377 Furman-st, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, without the formality of knocking, and said " Hello, Mary!" Maher put him out of the room and they had an altereation in the hall and the other people in the house were alarmed by the sound of some one falling down stairs. They found Cole unconscious in the hallway, covered with blood, and he was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where his condi-tion is serious. Maher was arrested, but said that Code was too drank to walk straight and fell dewn the stairs. He believed Code had frequently visited his house in his absonce, but Mrs. Maher denied this.

G. W. GIBBONS EFFECTUALLY SQUELCHED. The County Democracy Committee on Credentials met at No. 150 Sixth-ave, last evening to hear any evidence against the returns from the Fitth, Ninth and Torenty-first election listricts of the VIIth Assembly District in the recent election of delegates to the County Committee. G. W. Gibbons protosted against the returns from those districts out as he he did not offer any evidence Arthur Berry, the chairman, declared the mosting adjourned. The committee will report on Taesday to the Executive Committee. This effectually disposes of the alleged centest against Edward

The Mayor has approved the resolution passed by the Al-dermen giving the surface car companies the right to sand heir tracks in places specified by the Board of Realth, the companies to prevent dust arising in consequence of this ac-tion and in other ways conform to the requirements of the Board of Health. Several representatives of railroad com-panies called during the day and obtained permits from the Mayor to sand the tracks along the line of their respective

THE NEWSPAPER WORLD. "The Daily Republican," of Meriden, Conn., began the year with a new dress, which was spread out over the large pages. Besides, the news of the day it gave a full record of the local history of Meriden for the last year.

The holiday number of "Boots and Shoes," recently issued, is in many respects the finest number of a shoe journal over issued in this country.

Among the new features of "The American Analyst," of this city, for the coming year will be a series of papers on American wines and food adulterations from a National point of view.

en American wines and food adulterations from a National point of view.

"The State Gazette," of Trenton, has adopted the eight-page form, and promises to introduce other improvements from time to time.

"The San Francisco Chronicle" of January 1 was a monster sheet. Eight of its thirty-two pages were devoted to 30 exhaustive review of the progress of the State in 1887, and on other pages special articles on various industries were given. The neighboring states and Torritories were also well looked after. Among the numerous illustrations in the paper were cuts of many of the fine business houses of San Francisco. Accompanying a brief sketch of "The Chronicle" was a cut of the new home Mr. de Young is erecting for his journal. This building, which is to be of stone and brick, will be the first absolutely gro-proof building in San Francisco. It will have ten floors above the street and two below. eet and two below.

"The Paper World", of Springfield, Mass., has just entered upon its sixteenth volume. It is wide-awake in noting all progress in the paper making arts.

THE COURTS.

TO REVIEW BISHOP POTTER'S ACTION.

OR. MYTTON MAURY COMPLAINS OF HIS BEING DIS MISSED FROM A GOSHEN CHURCH.
On behalf of the Rev. Dr. Mytton Maury his counsel, John W. Weed, paterday estained from Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court, a writ of certiforal for a ravies of the action of Henry C. Potter, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New-York, in disselving the pasteral relations existing between Dr. Maury and St. James's Parish, Gosher N. Y. He was also granted a stay of proceedings mader the judgment of the Bishop, which, it is averred, was rendered by the Bishop in proceedings taken by the wardens and vestrymen of St. James's pastoral relations "where urgent reasons exist for bringing about such a dissolution" and the rectar and the members of the parish do not agree concerning the terms of the dissolu-

against the clergyman which, it is averred, would justify his dismissal if they were true. He demed them and demanded an investigation. Thereupon the charges were withdrawn by the church officers and the Bishep in his judgment says that he makes the order of dissolution without referen br. Maury accompanying the application to Justice An-The nature of the charges is not terial the present proceeding in court It is centended on behalf of his client that when the charges were withdrawn the right of the Hishop to make the order coased and that no evidence having been taken by the Bishop his action should be declared void and is an unjust interference with the rights of the clergymen.

DANIEL DREW'S ASSIGNEE BRINGS A SUIT. Isaac H. Bailey, the assignee in bankruptey of "Uncle" Daniel Drew, who was a conspicuous figure in Wall Street prior to the panic of 1873 in which he was swamped, is e deavoring to obtain possession of certain assets which he claims rightfully belong to Mr. Drew sestate and should be set aside for the benefit of the still unpaid creditors. He has sued his grandson, Daniel Drew Chamberlain and the wife of the latter, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustee

for Mrs. Chamberlain and William H. Drew as executor nu-der his father's will for their recovery.

In the complaint it is alleged that in April, 1887, eld Mr. Drew bought a farm of one handred acres in Putnam County Drew bought a farm of one hundred acres in Putnam County of Daniel Drew Charabertain for which he was to pay \$100,000; that he gave his note for the amount; and that as security for its payment he delivered to his grandson various railroad bonds and other securities of the par value of \$168,000 and the market value of which is \$118,000. Mr. Chamberlain placed \$80,000 worth of the securities in the Farmers' Lean and Trust Company to the credit of his wife. It is claimed by Mr. Balley that the present value of the securities which were given to Mr. Chamberlain is about \$50,000 in excess of the amount due by Daniel Drew for the farm. The court is the amount due by Daniel Drew for the farm. The court is asked to order an accounting, appoint a receiver and grant an injunction restraining the defendants from making any

disposition of the securities in the meantime.
Mr. Chamberlain in his answer says that Mr. Drew owed him much more than the value of the securities. Mrs. Chamberlain says that she knows nothing about the transaction and the other defendants make a general denial. The decision

POSSIBLY THE WIFE DISLIKED HER HUSBAND. Terence McGuire, who is seventy-five years old, says that was married on February 24, 1981, is an habitual drunkard and has treated him crueily. He says that she has tried to suffecte him by turning off the gas, has thrown hatchets and a lamp at him and has threatened to person him. He has and for a limited divorce. She has interposed no answer The case was yesterday referred to Richard M. Henry by Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

No. 1333. Louis Helbing, plaintiff in error, agt. the people of the State of California. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. On metion of E. B. Stouchill, for detendants in error, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 650. The People of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the Central Pacific Raincad Company.

No. 651. The People of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the Southern Pacific Raincad Company.

No. 662. The people of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the Surface Hall Raincad Company.

No. 663. The people of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the California Pacific Raincad Company.

No. 664. The people of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the California Pacific Raincad Company.

No. 1167. The people of the State of California, plaintiffs in error, agt. the Central Pacific Raincad Company.

Argument continued by Groofe A. Johnson for the plaintiffs in error and concluded by George A. Johnson for the plaintiffs an error.

Adjourned until Monday. Adlourned until Monday.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 13.-The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for January 16 Nos. 1187, 803, 606, 810, 622, 623, 628 and 629.

PROBANGES ADD TO THE HOSPITAL FUND The following additional sums on account of the Hospital Collection were received yesterday by the treasurer, Charles

FROM CHURCHES. St. Luke's, Episcopal. 1386.
St. Luke's, Episcopal. 880 60
First Presbyterian, Morristown, N. J. 64 62
St. Ann's, Episcopal 25 64 62
Temple Emanu-El (additional).
St. Thomas, Episcopal (additional).
FROM THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

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	E. H. Deugherty \$160 00 Geo, Milmine. P. S. Haistead 50 00 H. M. Held Halstead 6 Co. 50 90 H. M. Held Halstead 6 Co. 50 90 H. H. Busby Alfred M. Hoyt 50 00 R. Holt Geirlehs 6 Co. 50 90 B. G. Coles Sunpson, Spence 8 S. K. Fox. Voneg Sonderson 6 Sons 25 00 Maller 6 Kruger Gharles Haight, 25 90 John Smelalt National 8 S. Co. 25 90 S. A. McIntyre. A. M. Underhill, 25 90 G. M. K. White Star Line, 25 90 G. K. Clark, jr Peter Wright 6 Sons, 25 90 S. A. McIntyre. With Blagham 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Jan. Arkeli 6 Co. Mar Abenheim 6 Co. 25 90 Sehwarzethi 6 Surk. Min. H. Fower.  Employee of W. E. Clark 6 Bro Clark 6 Bro Clark 6 Bro Left 9 Sundry contributors, 52 90 Sundry contributors,	10 00 10
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FROM OTHER SOURCES. 

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A public meeting of the Foreign Sunday-school Association will be held to-morrow evening, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Hall's), Fifth ave. and Fifty-fifth st., at half past 7 o'clock. Dr. John Hall will preside and addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs and Seth Low of Brooklyn. This association is a voluntary organization of ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of extending and foundand gentlemen for the purpose of extending and found-ing Sunday-schools in countries where the English language is not spoken. It is undenominational in its constituency. Its method is by corresponence with Christian men and women in foreign lands to in-form thom as to Sunday-school methods and to induce them to engage in the work and seek to extend it. This work the association endeavors also to assist in the way of small grants of money, hymn-books, chil-drens' papers and library books. There will be no collection at the meeting.

SPARED FOR THE SAKE OF HIS WIFE. Samuel Moore, a tall, heavily-built man, wearing a fine frock coat and a heavy beaver overcoat, was arraigned for sentence yesterday before Recorder Smyth. He had been a truck-driver for Francis H. Loggett A Co., the grocers of West Broadway, and on December 19 collected and appropriated \$113.87 for goods delivered in Jersey City. The Recorder yesterday allowed him to plead to a charge of petty larceny, and then said to him: "I don't show you any clemency on your own account, but solely on account of your wife.
You appear to be a great brute of a man, well and even handsemaly dressed four wife came to me, having scarcely enough clothing to cover her and nearly starving. She pleaded carnestly for you, and for her sake I will only send you to blackwell's Island for three months.

three months."
"I thank Your Honor," said the priscuer.
"Don't thank me," said the Recorder, "thank your suffering wife, and do your Lest to support for well when you are released."

SETTLING UP MRS. ASTOR'S ESTATE A transfer was recorded in the Register's office yes erday of the property on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-st. and Sixth-ave., by William Waldorf Astor and others for \$100,000 to Zela Gibbes. The property fronts 98.9 feet on Sixth-ave., and 100 feet on Thirty-first-st. The transfer is said to be in settle-ment of Mrs. John Jacob Astor's estate.

SOME OF SPENCER BAIRD'S TRAITS. From Major Poweil's culogy on him. printed in Science January 18.

In his work with his assistants he scrupulously provided that every one should recoive the meed of honor due for successful research, and treated all with generosity. Many an investigation begun by himself was turned over to assistants when he found that valuable conclusions could be reached; and these assistants, who were his warm friends, his younger brothers, reaped the reward; and he had more joy over every young man's success than over the triumphs and honors heaped upon himself from every quarter of the globe. He was the sympathetic counsellor of many men; into his cars were poured the sorrows and joys of others, and he mourned with the mourning and rejuiced with the rejucting. To those in need his hand was ready and his purse was open, and many and many were the poor who called him. Thesesol. Though a man of great force of character,

a man of great learning, a man upon-whom had been showered the honors of the scientific world, in character he was as simple as a child. He had a fund of "folk-lore," and loved the books and papers written for children. In his later years, weakened with disease and burdened with many labors, he still read "St. Nicholas" from month to month, and kept the run of overy little story, and was glad to be "a child again." His life at home was pure and sweet, and full of joys, for he gave and received love and trust and tender care. But the history of his home life is sacred. Its words and acts abide in the hearts of the husband, the wife and the daughter.

SPAIN'S WORLD'S FAIR.

AMERICAN EXHIBITS INVICED-DESCRIPTION OF

Spain is waking up, and as an outward and visible

sign for all the nations of the earth to take cognizance of its kind ever held in Spain. The scheme has been President has just appointed E. M. Blum, of this city, honorary delegate to represent the United States at the is the senior member of the firm of Rlum & Co., com mission merchants in the Kemble Building, opposite the Produce Exchange. He was reared in France spent many years in Spain and talks the language like a native. His partner, Arturo Cuyas, was born in Barcelona. Antonio Cuyas, jr., has been appoints by the Spanish Government to represent the exhibi-tion in the United States. He will make his headand views of the exhibition can be seen, and Mr. Blum and Mr. Cuyas are prepared to give numerous good specimens of their works to the fair. But they will have to be quick about it. Thus far Japan has entered more goods than any other nation. The Japanese are everywhere manifesting a lively desire to transfer to their own pockets a portion of the super-Spanish Government has been making exertions to foster trade with this country by subsidizing lines of tablish a direct line between Barcelona and New-York Mr. Blum thinks that there are many things produced tomers, and that the exhibition will afford an excelent opportunity for bringing American wares to their Recently he shipped to Spain the first con signment of Americas-made furniture ever sent there Barcelona has a population of 350,000. It is a beautiful city, well laid out, enjoying a mild and salubrious climate, and abundance of modern improvements in the shape of gas, electricity, street railroads, etc. It has a spacious harbor, and is the centre of several railway and steamship lines. Barcelona is a manufacturing town, its leading products being woollen, silk and cotton fabrics, gloves, laces, fans, carpets, etc. Machinery, hardware and fancy goods are largely imported from England, France, Belgium and Germany. Barcelona being not only a large consuming city, but the principal market for the rest of Spain. The exhibition will be held in the park of Barcelona, and will extend to the seashore, where two pters have been built to allow for a display of fishing tackle, shipbuilding materials and ship models. There will be several buildings; the main building forming a semicircle, with twelve rectangular galleries and twelve triangular ones, will be devoted to the manufactures of ail nations. Other buildings will contain machinery supplied with motive power, agricultural haplements, exhibits relating to mining and engineering, military and war supplies, etc. Including pavillons, otc., there will be altogether sixty buildings, big and little, of all shapes and sixes. Arrangements have been made to secure reduced freight and passenger rates, and custom duties will be levied only on goods sold. Spain extends a cordial invitation to America to come and show what she has got for sale. autiful city, well laid out, enjoying a mild and

TROUBLE BREWING FOR HORACE STOKES. CAPTAIN JOHNSON WILL PROBABLY PROSECUTE

HIS BOLD ASSAILANT. visitor from Bostoa on a street-car and attempted to firs with them. When the young women alighted from the car, Stokes followed them and audaclously walked with them to the house mentioned. The ladies, thoroughly frightened, ran up the steps and entered the house.

This did not cause Stokes to deviate from his design, for he boldly mounted the steps and stood on the top flag. The insuited ladies complained to Captain Johnson and the latter, finding Stokes still at his post in front of the door, ordered him away. Stokes refused to leave, an altercation ensued and ended by Stokes striking Captain Johnson over the head with his cane. Justice Murray held Stokes in \$500 ball for trial.

Since the hearing in Yorkville Police Court, strenuous efforts have been made by the defendant to have the whole affair bushed up and the suit withdrawn. On Thursday evening Stokes appeared at THE TRIBUNE office and declared that the case had been dropped. Both Horace Stokes and his brother, Edward S. Stokes, are known to be on intimate terms with political lights who, in turn, have considerable influence in the police courts as well as other municipal departments. It was therefore deemed probable that the trouble had been disposed of.

Yesterday afternoon Horace Stokes had a long consulta-on with Captain Johnson at the latter's office, No. 88 salves—

that Department. A year ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making the salaries of the Dock Commissioners \$5,000 instead of \$3,000. The bill had been considered by the Mayor and his cabinet and had received his approval. Since the passage of the bill no further reference to it has been made by Mr. Hewitt, sithough the change of salary awaits the action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The forgotfulness of the Mayor on this point is ated by many to the action of Commissioner Marshall in the recent political campaign, when he came out strongl for De Lancey Nicoti and against Mr. Fellows. Mr. Mar. shall says that he has met Mr. Hewitt on social occasions since and there have never been any indications of un-pleasantness. Neither President Stark nor Mr. Matthews joined with Mr. Marshall in his advocacy of Mr. Nicoll, but Mr. Stark says that he has called the attention of the

question, "that the Mayor has any objection to making this change in the salaries of the Dock Commissioners. It is certainly not an unreasonable amount that is asked, and business men who have large interests of their own to attend to cannot be expected to devote as large a portion o their time to the city's interests as this Department re quires without a fair equivalent. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mayor Hewitt and myself provated on Mr. Marshall to accept an appointment in this board, and it The Department to-day is in a better condition than it has ever been, and a greater amount of work is now under way than at any previous period."

The thirty-two Arabs whom Collector Magons has decided to send back on the steamer Rotterdan o-day, were in a wild state of commotion yesterday when they learned their fate. Men, women and chil-

dren ran about like savages, tearing their hair, beat-ing their breasts with their fists and pounding their heads upon the floor CUITING DOWN TREES FOR FIREWOOD. Continue Bown trees for Firewood.

Complaint was made at the Park Department offices festerday that many of the trees in High Bridge Park were being cut down by Italian squatters in that neighborhood, who had taken possession of portions of the park and built shanites where they boarded the Italian laborers on the new Aqueduct. The Italians out down the trees and used the weed for final Italians parameters. and used the wood for fuel. In one instance five trees were reported to have been destroyed in one day. Captain Beatty, who has charge of the Park Police, was directed to station an officer in the park, which is only patrolled

THE MEUNON LOSES HER PROPELLER.

during the summer months, to prevent further chopping

The British tramp steamer Memnon, with a cargo King. She had lost her propeller off Bermuda on Jenuary 2, and was then put under sail and made slow progress the rest of the way. Her captain refused to give any information about the accident, or say anything of the ship's experience afterward. The Ocean King took her in tow off the Scotland lightship. day in a disabled condition in tow of the tug Ocea

Sin: Mr. Blaine's square stand on the tobacco tax is likely to produce some results now scarcely anticipated. He is already, in the South, by far the most popular blican who could be named for the Presidency and the effect of his manly, straightforward utterances on a matter of such vital importance to an immense number of Southern farmers may create such a revolution he tobacco States into the Republican ranks. So far as I know no writer has given a truthful account of the sastrous effects of this tax on the small farmers of the tobacco region of the Souts. I have seen the working of whole machinery and propose to show your readers how unjust and iniquitous is this tax, and how it grinds

by law to sell his crop to certain individuals who are licensed by the Government to buy. In the "good old in his barns, well knowing that many purchasers would approach bim, not only competing for the purchase assuring him a fair remuneration for his labor, but tak-ing the tobacco directly from his barns, saving him the time and labor necessary to hunt a market. Now he can sell only to a few individuals specially licensed to buy. The purchasers will not come to him, so he is obliged to go to them-to load his tobacco into wagons, and take it, however long the journey, to the tob mart, where he hopes to find a purchaser. Arrived there he cannot go on the street and look around for a purchaser, as he would had he corn, potatoes er other ordinary farm produce. He is obliged to drive to some one of the great sale houses, where it is unloaded, sorted according to quality, and dumped into piles with hundreds of other piles, covering a floor sometimes two or three acres in extent.

three acres in extent.

To one who has never attended a tobacco sale it is well worth the journey to Danville, Va., Winston, N. C., or some other tobacco town. These towns have several—some of their tobacco town. These towns have several—some of them many—great warehouses, places where the sale or purchase of the tobacco is effected. There are a great number of sellers, but only a few purchasers. Each warehouse has its daily sale (except Sunday), and to avoid competition among themselves and secure the attendance of all purchasers, the owners take turns as to the order of sale; the man who has accound sale to-day has last sale to-morrow; the man who has second sale to-day has first sale to-morrow; and so on in regular rotation. About the streets of the town and frequently far into the country are great signiboards giving the name of each warehouseman and the order of sales for that day. The first sale commences at 9 a. m. Half a dozen or more men, representatives of big manufacturing firms legally authorized to buy, preceded by an auctioneer, walk into the immense warehouse on the floor of which the condition of the plaintiff was as bai as her taw-yers claimed. I was willing, however, under the curvalence, to allow her five thousand dollars. Any more, if hought would be a violation of my outh as a juryman. Some of the other ipromen robused to a low her five thousand dollars. Any more, if hought would be a violation of my outh as a juryman. Some of the other thought would be a violation of my outh as a juryman. Some of the other through the other investment, and the other jurymen for stream of the plantiff was as bai as her taw-yers claimed. I was willing, however, under the curvalence, to allow her five thousand dollars. Any more, if hought would be a violation of more throught would be a violation of more throught would be a violation of the plaintiff was as bai as bei as the facuntation, allow the winds the other throught would be a violation of the plaintiff the curvalence, to allow the instead that I should walk into the immense warehouse on the floor of which are hundreds, even thousands, of piles of tobacco. In the top of each pile is stuck a stick holding a slip of paper on which are written the name of the owner of the pile, and the number of pounds. The auctioneer stops at the first pile. "What am I offered for this!" purchasers examine and bid. There is much to do; no hesitation is permitted. In a minute or less the pile is knocked down to a bidder. A clerk enters lot, price and name of purchaser in a book. The party proce next mile and the next, until the whole is sold or withdrawu; then to the next warehouse. The owner of the tobacco has nothing whatever to do with the sale, but has the right, if sitsactisfied, to refuse the price bid and

has the right, if alissatisfied, to refuse the price bid and withdraw his tobacco, but he has to pay auctioneer's fees, warehouse dues, etc., as if the sale had been a satisfactory one. Besides this, he must either take his tobacco home again (which is often impossible, as he needs even the little money it sold for), or leave it on storage to be sold at some other time, or to eat itself up in warehouse charges.

But trying as all this is to the farmers, the werst is yet to be told. The purchasers are few, well known and generally, friendly to each other. Competition would be injurious and foolish, and there is enough for all. Says one: "Well, fellows, I want — grade of tobacco to-day. What do you want i" Each "fellow" selects his grade and there is no bid against him. The crop of the poor farmer on which he relied for his year's supply of "sfore goods" is sacrificed to the combined greed of the purchasers.

farmer on which he relied for his graces of the purchasers.

The result of this condition of affairs is the almost total impoverishment of the farmers in the lobacco region. There is scarcely a tobacco farm in Virginia or North Carolina that is not mortgaged to its full value.

On the other hand the warehousemen and manufacturers are rolling in wealth. The appearance of the South to the temporary sojourner is that of admirable presperity, for he sees only the towns, and these are everywhere growing is wealth and importance at the expense of the country. This also accounts for the apathy of the South on the subject of this tax. The rich influential men of the towns are all in favor of a measure which brings wealth to their coffers. So long as they reap the benefit they care absolutely nothing for the further impoverishment of the already poor farmers. The purchasers of the tobacco and the warehousemen, if the internatively few in numbers, but are powerful by reason of their wealth and unity of effort. The farmers are numerous, but poor, scattered and without influence. Straggle as they may there is nothing for them but poverty in the present, and ruin and starvation in the future, if this tax be maintained.

The tobacco erop is that on which most of the farmers of the tolucco region rely for money to purchase those of the tolucco region rely for money to purchase those of the tolucco region rely for money to purchase those of the connections and the salves—as sugar, coffee, molasses, muslin, calico, nalls, the content of the connection of the connection

Vesterday afternoon Horace Stokes had a long consultation with Captain Johnson at the latter's office, No. 38 Liberty-st. When the meeting was at an end, a Transcar reporter sent his card to the captain and was at once received. Captain Daniel H. Johnson is a tall slight mannapparently of delicate health. He is nearly staty years of age and has but partially recovered from a severe attack of typhold fever. His title of "captain" he carried during the War of the Rebellion, in one of the battles of which he lost his right eye. On the left side of his head above his car a highly inflamed and suppurating bruiss was visible.

With the delicacy natural in such a case, Captain Johnson did not desire to say much about the affair. Ho decide, however, that the suit had been withdrawn, or that any steps had been taken toward such an end. He stated that the case is much more serious in its details than is generally supposed, and that nothing but the desires to avoid dragging his family name in the maire keeps him from making all public. Though Captain Johnson did not say so in as many words, it was judged from his conversation that he intends taking the matter before the Grand Jury.

TANTALIZED DOOK COMMISSIONERS.

KEPT OUT OF THERE INCREASE OF SALARY BY THE Dock Commissioners are speculating whether Mayor Hewitt has become dissatisfied with the conduct of that Department. A year ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making the salartes of the Dock Commissioners are speculating whether Mayor Hewitt has become dissatisfied with the conduct of that Department. A year ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making the salartes of the Dock Commissioners are speculating whether Mayor Hewitt has become dissatisfied with the conduct of that Department. A year ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making the salartes of the Dock Commissioners are ago a bill was passed by the Legislature making the salartes of the Dock Commissioners for the captain the secret of their present and continued proving the captain that the conduc

ONE MORE APPEAL FOR CHARITY. SHIVERING OLD WOMEN ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND MUCH IN NEED OF WARM CLOTHING.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

#Six: In the season just passed our purses, unless they are long ones, have been so depleted and the calls on our sympathy have been so many and urgent, that one hesi tates to bring forward another. But the case I am going to present is one of great need. The five or six hundred gray-haired, poverty-stricken people in the almshouse of Blackwell's Island, are a pitiful sight. One does not know whether to bestow most compassion on those whose dim senses can only grasp the passing comfort or discomfort of the moment, or on those more intelligent who realize that they have somehow missed all the beautiful and joyous things of life. We can do but little for them at best, but we can spare them some physical distress in the little that'remains of their rough journey. They now suffer keenly from cold. Biackwell's Island is a bleak place, swept by the north wind and by freezing blasts from the Bay. The city, with so many calls upon its funds, can supply the old women with but a soanty wardrobe. It consists of shoes, cotton stockings, two skirts of a material seemingly a mixture of much cotton and little wool, and a dress of stout cotton goods. Those able to wash them are provided with two other articles of cotton underwear. Those who cannot do this or pay some one else to de it go without. No finnels are given. The headgear furnished by the city is a sun are given. The headgear furnished by me cut; is a star-bonnet of blue and white calloo. On Thursday an exter-tainment was given to the immetes of the almshouse by St. Elizabeth Guild and St. Andrew's Guild, of Harlem. The old women came into the almshouse chapel almost crying with cold. One wore a pair of very old cotton gloves. The others tried to cover their worn hands, trembling and blue with cold, beneath their threadbare shawls.

trembling and blue with cold, beneath their threads a chawls.

At Christmas time, when we have been spending money in gifts for friends, weathy or well to do, can we not find a deliar or a dollar's worth for God's desolate peor? It would be best that the giver should take the gift in person and with its speak a kind word to those who hear but few. These who can do this are earnestly entreated to send half worm clothing, especially women's clothing, warm stockings, heeds and wraps. Money will also be gladly received and carefully spent in warm mittens and other comforts for the aged. Please send donations to the ladies of 5t, Andrew's Guild, care of Mrs. Ayres, No. 250 West One-hundred and-twenty-eighth-st. New-York.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1888.

MISERY IN THE COAL REGIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a native American and a subscriber to The Tribune, let me express a hope that you do not approve of the language used by an official of a leading coal company in your issue of the 5th. Speaking of the trouble in the coal regions this official says; "The the trouble in the coal regions this omeial says; "The true policy of the Reading Company, would be to starve the men into submission, . . . We had a strike about twenty years ago, but we simply starved the men, and at the end of six months they were glad to accept our terms." It is such as he who cause the poor to hate the rich, and who make the saying that corporations have no souls. I did my humble part in the 4th New-York Yoluntoers, to save the Union.

HINTS FROM MANY WRITERS

THE TOBACCO TAX.

HOW THE LAW WORKS THE ROIN OF THE PARMERS

—THE MITHOD OF PURCHASE AND SALE.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

HOW THE LAW WORKS THE ROIN OF THE PARMERS

—THE MITHOD OF PURCHASE AND SALE.

THE MITHOD OF PURCHASE AND SALE. Dern Bve. White Pigins, Dec. 7, 1887.

A JUROR DEFENDS HIMSELF. HIS ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY IN THE FISHER CASE. the Editor of The Tribune

Fig. As so much has been said in the past two days regarding my conduct as a juror in the case of Lophomia J. Fisher against the city, and as the press has quoted one of the jurors as saying that my name ought to be stricken from the list, that I was not ought to be stricken from the list, that I was not only not fit to be a juryman, but not fit to be an American citizen, I think the press owes it to me to print my explanation of how the jury came to disagree in Mrs. Fisher's case. I consider that the whole discussion in the jury room was a disgrace to the system of trial by jury. After a few hours' discussion we finally agreed that the plaintiff was entitled to somefinally agreed that the plaintiff was entitled to some-thing, and we proceeded to discuss the amount she was entitled to for damages. I myself, was convinced from the evidence, which was very contradictory, that Mrs. Fisher, either willfully or unwillfully, had decrived her dectors, her friends and herself as to the extent of her injuries. The plaintiff had sworn in her own testimony that she had not been able to go to any place of amusement or church, but only to the office of her physician, and back, for treatment, and then, only with the assistance of her friend, Mrs. Palmer, whereas, she was obliged to admit on cross examination, and a large number of witnesses testified for the defendant that she had been seen at Coney Island, had been in business at Middletown, had been to Boston within two weeks after her accident, had, walked long distances and climbed many flights of stairs two or three times a week, and I did not believe that the condition of the plaintiff was as bad as her lawdozed, and refused to vote for any amount which were against my conscience as a citizen. If any fair-minded person says that as a Jaryman, I was not entitled to maintain my own opinion of the evidence, and if Judge Barrett wishes "to investigate" jurors who hold to their honest opinions he can in this instance, at least, have every facility he desires.

Ennst E. Finkenstaedt.

No. 742 East Ninth-et., Jan. 13, 1888.

PROFESSOR PATTON'S CLAIMS TO PROMOTION.

Sin: As a grauate of both the college and seminary at Princeton I believe I state the wish of hundreds of the alumni of the College of New-Jersey in expressing a desice for the election to its vacant presidency of Dr. Pat-ton. I denbt if there be a man who ever sat in Dr. Patton's classes who does not regard him in every way worthy of the office in question. Certainly that is remarkable praise, but it is just. It is generally granted, I believe, that, other things being equal, the preference should be given to the candidate who is an ordained clergyman, and who is also a distinguished scholar in the particular department that Dr. McCosh has so signally adorned.

Dr. Patton meets both conditions. Mercever, he is a distinguished theologian. He is an eloquent preacher. He has been Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly. He has been eminently successful as a teacher of young men, is both the theological seminary and the college. He has the crowning excellence of understanding and sympathizing with young men, and of invariably rousing their enthusiasm and winning their personal friendship. He is pre-eminently a schollar; and Princeton new needs in her executive chair—what indeed she found sincteen years ago in Dr. McCosh—a scholar and teacher. The new president should be a scholar rather than a man of affairs.

With its financial presenting new contracts the standard of the standard

taken a man of affairs.

With its financial presperity now assured, the policy of Princeton benceforth should be primarily and chiefly to emphasize and promete its intellectual life; both by retaining a high standard of scholarship among its students and by insisting upon intellectual worth as the primary if not sole quality of all its prefessors. It seems to me that such a policy would now receive its strongest possible indorsement by the election of Professor Francia Patten.

ALEMNUS.

Patten. New-York, Jan. 4, 1888.

SUPPRESSED VOTES IN THE SOUTH-A PENALTY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: in the face of the perplexing obstacles on both sides of the question of a free vote and a fair count in the South, and especially considering the diparity of National representation now existing. I shall not be based on mere population, but upon the average number of votes polici at the federal elections of each proceeding decade. In this way, by a single struke, the inequalities of representation to franchise will disappear and a strong motive be introduced that all entitled to franchise shall be allowed to exercise if all entitled to francisco said to be self-ovident. all over the Union. The advantages of such a change of the Constitution may be said to be self-ordent. It opens up no just charge or need of sectional legislation; its provisions cannot be readily evaded; and more than all, it would be self-operative, so far as a law can be made to correct the abuse of suppressing the votes of any class or race, anywhere, and by whatever means. If there are those in any State who obsize to perpetuate a suppressed vote they will have to labor under the disadvantage of an attached ponalty-diminished representation—which with mathematical precision would adjust fisely to the extent of the wrong.

Newark, Ohio, Dec. 31, 1887.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The doctrine of State sovereignty taught by the executive, legislative and judicial departments of government under successive Democratic adminis trations, culminated latterly in civil wer, as it mus needs do, whenever continuously taught for any length of time. The Supreme Court, even more that all the other departments of government together, operates to fix the fundamental theory of the nature of our Government. Now, no intelligent citizen can be found voting for a man for President with views on ordinary political questions in conflict with his own. Much less ought any United states Senator vote for the confirmation to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of any man whose position on State sovereignty-a question involving the right of the Nation to maintain its self existence-is in conflict with his own. How then can any Senator who sincerely believes in the right of the Nation to self-existence consistently vote for Lamar, whose assertions during his whole life, by speech and by acts, have been uniformly against the right of the Nation to exist against the will of the most insignificant of the so-called sovereign States Let Lamar publicly renounce State sovereignty or vote him unfit to be judge. Make the issue square. To vote against him for judge is not to wave the bloody shirt, but it is to guard against the bloodying of the new shirt of the future. It is not to prescribe him for his mistakes, follies or crimes of the past, but to refuse to inderes his present purpose to contribute mightily to granting absolution in advance to any and all who may sin as he has heretofore sinned. If Cushing could not remain before the Senate a moment when his mild letter came out, how can Lamar possibly be confirmed. Sarannah, Ga., Jan. 2, 1888. any Senator who sincerely believes in the right of the

SENATORIAL DUTY TO LOYAL VOTERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Bin: A quarter of a century ago I felt called upon to volunteer to aid in suppressing the evil decirine of secession. I protest against the confirmation of L. Q. C. Lamar; that it would be an insuit to all those who once bore the heat and burden of the doubtful days of the conflict; and would show a want of decent respect for the memory of those dead; that it would make the annual strewing of flowers upon t graves an incongruous mockery. Every Republican Senator holds his position by virtue of the votes o loyal American chizaga. These Republican voters loyal American citizens. These Republican voters believe that the war was not a failure, in that good has sprung from evil, as naturally as after the tearing up of the soil there comes the fruition of harvest. This harvest is in part the abolition of slavery; the great constitutional amendments placed upon our statute books, and the truth, recorded as least, that blacks and whites are equal voters in the land. From these area facts of record may spring many incidental questions for adjudication before our Supreme Court. What they complete a popular to that high and responsible position any man against whom there is the slightest suspicion of hostility to the existing star of factonal affairs? No Senator, if he longer desires to the ranked upon the Republican side, has any right to shirth this question by silence. Nor allowed the second of senatorial courtesy to take precedence of me duty he owes to his loyal constituents.

IN FAVOR OF ONE-CENT POSTAGE. Sin: By all means press the matter of one-cent postage for letters, suggested by a recent correspondent. No one measure could give such universal satisfaction. If would come with equal blessing to all, and so disturbance of any interest would follow. The more you promote interchange of thought and sentiment the more you educate the people.

New York, Jan. 12, 1888. To the Editor of The Tribunes